

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MYVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and Monroe. "The Return of A. J. Davis," "David Garrick," and "Dundurn Marred and Sealed."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and Lathrop. "The Return of the Folly of the Family," "Maudlin Alphonse" and "Quiet Family."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Calleger's Georgia Minstrels.

ALPHONSE'S THEATRE—Course of Wabash avenue, 5th street. "Variety performance." E. M. Hall, O. M. Edson, etc. "The Magic Toy."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LOUNGE, No. 22, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 5th and LaSalle-sts. Regular communication this evening, 8 o'clock, and work on the 2d degree. Order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—ATTENTION, PATRIOTS!—OFFER your services to the Convention, June 19, at 7 P.M., at the Auditorium, 11th and Dearborn-sts. You are hereby invited to appear at your Camp, corner of Madison and Dearborn, 11th and Dearborn-sts. The Convention will be opened at 7 P.M. and closed at 10 P.M. You are cordially invited. A. G. LULU, D. D. G. F., Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEEKLY DOINGS IN WALL STREET. EXchanges stock operations on the market and the day's sales sent out. TURNBIDGE & CO. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, June 19, 1874.

Gen. Butler has recovered his health and his impudence, and is getting ready a big speech in defense of the Sanborn contract. He might as well take a longer look backward, and clear up all remaining doubt about Credit Mobilier.

Bismarck has had another defeat. His proposed "Ministry of the Realm," which was intended to deal with German affairs from Berlin directly, and to be responsible to Parliament only, was defeated by the opposition of the minor powers, who did not wish their identity swallowed up entirely by the new Empire.

Speaker Blaine has been renominated by the Republicans of his District. He is one of a very small company of Congressmen who have relected honor upon their constituents. As a conservator of the Republican party, however, Blaine has not been a success. The "memorandum" was too much for him.

Buffalo-hunting in Kansas is likely to be dangerous sport this summer. The Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes have gone on the war-path, their sole grievance being that white men who have not the instinct of sportsmen or the tenderness of Indians have been slaughtering the buffalo in mere wantonness. Gov. Osborne has been asked to send troops out in defense of the whites. The troops ought to take matters easily. A good fight would be a timely and deserved punishment for the wickedness of the buffalo-butchers.

Nine base-ball players undertook yesterday to represent Chicago in a contest with nine players from New York. The Chicago gentlemen were beaten by a score of 37 to 1. The distress in Chicago over this news has no parallel since the Great Fire. Evil-disposed persons say that the defeat was due to a pitcher who had been imported from St. Louis, but men with no honest base to them attribute it to unfair decisions of the umpire. At all events, it is a generally-recognized fact, that since the fall of 1871 no interest has been taken in the national game by the people of Chicago.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the Moely bill as agreed to in the Conference Committee. It provides for the production of books and papers in court on motion of District Attorneys, with the proviso that owners or agents shall be present and retain their custody during the examination. Forfeiture is extended to the whole package containing the article tainted by fraud, but the entire invoice may not be forfeited on this account. In other respects the bill is not essentially different from the abstract which has already been given in these columns.

Quite unexpectedly, the Conference Committee on the Currency bill has arrived at a conclusion, and reported it to Congress. The new bill provides for the redistribution of \$55,000,000 in National Bank currency, and fixes the limit of legal-tender circulation at \$82,000,000, which is the amount now outstanding. This bill, if passed, will lower the currency about as it was when Congress first assembled. That part of the \$44,000,000 reserve which is already out will be legalized, and the Secretary of the Treasury will be forbidden to issue the remainder, however pressing may be the exigencies of the season and "the crops."

A good, stiff-backed prelate is the Pope of Rome. He wants no concessions from the Italian Government short of submission, and will yield nothing himself, lest the dignity and happiness of the Church and society may be endangered. When it is considered that this utterance comes in connection with a statement that overtures have been received at the Vatican from the Italian Government, the sturdy independence of the Holy Father stands out in bold relief. The cardinal spirit would say that the Pope had everything to gain and nothing to lose by the proposed concessions.

A dead-lock has been occasioned in the House by the unfortunate position of the Civil-Rights bill, which lies at the bottom of all the business the Speaker's table. Venerable Mr. Poland, of Vermont, proposed yesterday to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, where it would necessarily slumber peacefully till resurrection day. Mr. Howard objected to this action. He pointed out that the Civil-Rights bill now occupied a vantage ground, from which it ought not to be dislodged. To this Mr. Beck retorted that, for his part, he would rather no more business should be done in the House than that the Civil Damage bill should be taken up. So matters stand. It is a very pretty fight.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, except wheat, with a fair business doing. Mopk was more active, and 10c per bushel lower, closing firm at \$17.10 or \$17.15, each or seller July. Land was dull, and 15c per bushel lower, closing at \$10.75 or \$10.50 cash or seller July. Meats were quiet and easier at 5c.

5c for shoulders, 8c for short ribs, 9c for 9c for clear, and 10c for steaks-pickled hams. Higginson was active and unchanged at 94c per gallon. Lake freights were active and 10c lower, closing at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull, and rather weak. Wheat was in good demand and 10c higher, closing at \$1.25c cash, \$1.19c seller July, and \$1.24c for Minnesota No. 2. Corn was very active, and 5c lower, closing at 60c cash, and 65c seller July. Oats were less active and 5c lower, closing at 45c cash, and 45c seller July. Ryegrass was quiet and unchanged at \$8.40/c. Barley was dull and nominal at 90c for new cash, seller September. Hops were quiet, and closed at 5c decline; sales at \$5.00 or \$6.00. The cattle market was active and firm for good to choice grades, but dull and weak for common. Sheep were dull and weak.

Shepherd and Sawyer are said to have aspirations for places on the temporary Commission to govern the District of Columbia. These gentlemen want, first of all, to be vindicated; and Sawyer wants further to make \$5,000 per annum in the Convention, or to give advice one way or another; that he came only to have the delightful sensations which the act of mingling with his constituents always produced in his Senatorial bosom. He came all the way from Washington to be made happy by looking at the Convention, and to inspect its action, not by words, not by reason, not by promises; success, but by the silence of his presence! Successful, indeed, was his retirement, for everything almost that the Convention did was, judging from his speech, as acceptable to him as if Mr. Logan had had a great deal to do with its deliberations, and had given it any amount of advice. He approved, he said, of the first resolution. He approved of the resolution on greenbacks,—approved of it quite as much as if he had advised it himself, and as if he had influenced the deliberations of those who originated it. Indeed, he approved of everything the Convention did.

Mr. Logan seems to have labored under the illusion that some people in the country want to abolish all currency—to cancel the greenbacks and give nothing in their stead. What else can he mean when he says: "The cancellation of greenbacks meant wiping out the only currency with which debts might be paid, and the business of the country carried on"? And, as if any one ever pretended that it were possible to do away with our present currency before we were ready with something better to take its place, he adds: "Until the country is able to discharge its obligations in hard money, it would be wrong to deprive the people of the only medium of exchange they possess." It is evident from this that Cimmerian night reigns in the mind of the learned Senator on the currency question. He don't give up the greenback currency, because then we would have no money at all! And what a crushing argument against the resumption of specie payments is this: "There is not gold and silver enough in the pockets of the whole Convention to pay one man's taxes."

Another patriot has turned up,—Congressman Cobb, of Kansas. The other day he offered the following resolution in the House, which was adopted: Resolved, That the architect of the Capitol be, and is hereby, instructed to forthwith cause the cost of arms of the State of Kansas to be placed in its proper panel in the Hall of Representatives.

For this, all Kansas is just now in a fervor of patriotic delight as well as of thankfulness to the thoughtful Cobb; and, if nothing turns up to his detriment hereafter,—which is considerable to assume for a Kansas politician,—there is every prospect that the considerate Cobb can ask for any office in the gift of the people. It is rather remarkable that none of the other Kansas members have thought to immortalize themselves in this cheap and easy manner.

French affairs are all at sea again. The electoral law being happily got rid of for a time, the Assembly yesterday took up the Municipal-Organization bill. An amendment giving heavy tax-payers the right of membership in municipal councils—a provision by the way, which might work well in certain American cities—was rejected by a majority of 43, all the parties but the Monarchist voting in the negative. The rejection of this amendment endangers the bill. Further attempts to form a working majority out of the two centres have proved futile, and the look ahead cannot be extended beyond a few days. It is an assertion strictly within the bounds of probability that no man in either Continent can give the *rationale* of recent political movements in France to the satisfaction of any considerable number of persons who have looked into matters for themselves.

The United States Circuit Court sitting at Springfield reached a decision yesterday on the motion to quash the writ of *certiorari* sued out in the Alton Railroad case. The motion was sustained. Judge Drummond delivered the opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Davis and Treat. After reciting the circumstances under which the writ was issued, the Court puts aside entirely the question whether corporations are persons in the sense of the act of Congress, and considers whether—the assumptions of the petitioners being allowed—the cause may be removed from the State to the United States Court. The conclusion is that it may not be so removed. If the questions presented are to be considered at all, they must come before a United States Court of original jurisdiction. Failure in this case does not exhaust the resources of the Railroad Company. An issue may be made up which will bring the questions involved before a United States Court. If this is done, we shall probably learn, as of all the litigation, that corporations are persons, and that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution cannot be construed to confer upon white men and women any rights beyond those which they possessed at the time of its adoption. In the meantime, persons interested in the prosecution of suits under the Railroad law will be interested to hear that the *superiorities* recently granted by the Supreme Court in the Alton case will not come up for a hearing until the January term; there, then, no remedy against the inaction of railway companies and the law's delay?

A characteristic feature of the Springfield Convention was the discourtesy with which it treated the ladies. In one instance, this discourtesy amounted to utter low-lived meanness, unworthy of a gathering even of police-bummers. Among the candidates placed in nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was Miss Frances Willard, the very accomplished Dean of the Woman's College at Evanston, in this county, and a lady not only of superior culture and education, but of great executive ability, and admirably qualified to fill the office with success. Her nomination was made by Mr. E. M. Taylor, of Evanston, and it was seconded, with an unusual display of gallantry, by the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, on behalf of the Republicans of Cook County. On the first ballot Miss Willard had 124 votes leading the whole eight of her competitors handsomely, whereupon her name was withdrawn by the Cook County delegate who had proposed it, without any objection from the gallant Hon. J. Y. Scammon, who had seconded the nomination.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois adopted a resolution on the liquor question which is calculated to offend the temperance people without satisfying the Germans; and, as luck would have it, their brethren in Indiana adopted a resolution diametrically opposed to their own, and so offensive to the Germans that even if the latter were disposed to be conciliated by the Springfield utterance, the Indianapolis thing would still drive them away.

The Springfield resolution is substantially right. What cause, or decent pretext, have we for forcing our ideas of total abstinence and Sunday observance upon people who honestly entertain different views, and who commit no breach of the peace? We do not wonder that a people who have been accustomed to look upon Luther and Calvin as good enough teachers of morality and religion for them, should be wholly unable to understand the sumptuary laws which it is sought to enforce against them here, or that they should rebel against them in their political action. The Springfield resolution is a forcible expression of a valuable truth, and, because the Germans don't believe it is sincere,

it will utterly fail to win them back. Unless all signs fail, the great mass of the Germans will either vote the Democratic ticket this fall or absent themselves from the polls. Their course in Indiana is not doubtful. The editors of the German newspapers in that State did not misrepresent their readers when they announced their ultimatum to the Indianapolis Convention. This ultimatum being rejected, and a resolution of the contrary sort adopted, it is almost certain that the German vote will be cast for the Democracy. The influence of that example upon the Germans of Illinois, coupled with the want of confidence which the latter have so pointedly manifested in refusing to send delegates to Springfield, will tell powerfully to turn their votes into the same channel, while in Wisconsin the league entered into last fall is not likely to be soon broken.

LOGAN'S SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD.

Senator Logan's speech at Springfield is a political, literary, and logical curiosity. No man in the wide world but Logan could have made that speech. No other man could have begun as Logan did, by assuring his audience that he had not come to Springfield to have anything to do with the deliberations of the Convention, or to give advice one way or another; that he came only to have the delightful sensations which the act of mingling with his constituents always produced in his Senatorial bosom. He came all the way from Washington to be made happy by looking at the Convention, and to inspect its action,

not by words, not by reason, not by promises;

success, but by the silence of his presence!

Successful, indeed, was his retirement,

for everything almost that the Convention did was,

judging from his speech, as acceptable to him as if Mr. Logan had had a great deal to do with its deliberations, and had given it any amount of advice. He approved, he said,

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COOK COUNTY AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Cook County Fencibles, under the lead of Capt. Charles H. Ham, did a bad day's work at the Republican State Convention. It appears that when the vote was taken on the motion to strike out the only valuable and unequivocal part of the currency resolution, viz.: "that we are opposed to any increase of legal-tender notes, and in favor of the gradual retirement of the same as the volume of National Bank notes shall be increased," the Convention was so evenly divided that the Cook County delegation could

have decided it, and, in fact, decided it. They

gave 67 votes in favor of striking out the words

above quoted, and less than a dozen in favor

of retaining it; and thus the Cook County

Fencibles made a botch.

It is from the *Chicago Tribune*—

and it is trying its best to come to order next session. The reason is obvious.—

—*Wabash*.

—*Congress has now been in session for about*

150 days—or six and a half months. A

considerable majority of two-thirds controls both houses.

There is no pretense of delay from the

parties of the majority. Now how has this body

shown for this enormous waste of time and

national treasure? What one is to reduce it to

universal contempt? It is not

the State's fault that the fencibles

cannot make a botch.

It is from the

State's fault that the

RELIGIOUS.

Concluding Proceedings in the Wisconsin Diocesan Convention.

What Is Thought of the New Bishop by Clerical and Lay Delegates.

Brief Biographical Sketch of Bishop Welles.

Proposition to Amend the Canon Regulating the Election of Bishops.

Officers of the Diocese Elected.

Meeting of the Chicago Baptist Association at Dundee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, June 18.—The action of the Episcopal Council in electing the Rev. Edward R. Welles, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin is commended by clergymen and laity of every shade of opinion, and there is no doubt that unity and harmony one more prevalent, and that bickering and acrimony will be no longer indulged in. With the view of learning what the leaders in the late controversy think of the election, they were subjected to the following interview:

INTERVIEW.—What do you think of the Bishop elect?

Dr. Koven.—I think the choice a good one.

Deputy.—Will his election give general satisfaction to the people?

Dr. Koven.—I think so.

Deputy.—How will all facts feel by his election?

Dr. Koven.—There is no doubt of it at all.

Deputy.—It was suggested by the De Koven party, that he was超越 the limits of his power.

The meeting was postponed until the next annual Council.

INTERVIEW.—What do you think of the Bishop elect?

Dr. Koven.—I think he is a good man.

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INTERVIEW.—What do you think of the Bishop elect?

Dr. Koven.—I have the highest opinion of him.

Deputy.—Will his election be favorably received?

Dr. Koven.—Yes, universally.

Deputy.—And peace prevail?

Dr. Koven.—I think so.

Deputy.—And everybody be happy?

Dr. Koven.—Yes, generally.

Deputy.—Will tell me what you think of the Bishop?

Dr. Adams.—He is the very best man we could have got.

Deputy.—You are perfectly satisfied with him?

Dr. Adams.—Yes.

Deputy.—And considered capable?

Dr. Adams.—Yes, in everything.

Deputy.—Then the war is over?

Dr. Adams.—*On the contrary.*

Deputy.—How will the people regard his election?

Dr. Adams.—Favorably, all over the United States.

Deputy.—Is he well known here by reputation?

Dr. Adams.—Yes.

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